

PROMPT SUPPORT OF COTTON FUND URGED BY M'ADOO

Secretary of Treasury Says Problem Is "of Most Urgent Character."

WRITES TO CHAIRMEN OF CLEARING-HOUSES

Imperative That Intelligent Financial Measures Shall Be Immediately Adopted.

RESERVE BOARD WILL HELP

Approves Plan for Raising \$135,000,000 to Be Loaned to South.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Secretary McAdoo to-night made public a letter he has sent to clearing-house chairmen throughout the country, urging support of the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund. He said the cotton situation presented a problem "of the most urgent character," and disclosed his conviction that prompt subscription of the loan fund "would be productive of immediately beneficial results." The contemplated acceptance of subscribers' certificates as a basis for emergency currency issued, he added, should greatly facilitate the banks in making advances to their subscribers.

More replies favorable to the loan fund plan reached the Federal Reserve Board to-day, but members of the board pointed out that liquidation by clearing-houses, advised by individual banks might not get any final action in the matter for several days.

Secretary McAdoo's letter to clearing-house chairmen follows:

"The cotton situation in the South presents a problem of the most urgent character. It is imperative that some intelligent financial measures shall be immediately adopted to relieve that situation. The problem is not local, but national, because a serious hurt to the South affects the entire country. To help the South in this emergency must appeal to our better instincts, but also to our humanitarian interests. Governor Hamlin, of the Federal Reserve Board, has sent you a letter to-day, together with a plan, which the board has approved for raising a fund of \$135,000,000 to be loaned on cotton. It is our firm belief that the prompt subscription of this fund and its adoption by individual banks will be productive of immensely beneficial results.

IMPORTANCE OF PROMPT ACTION IS URGED

"I earnestly urge upon you the importance of the banks in your city and county, when presented with the plan, promptly subscribing the amount allotted to you. New York has already led off with a \$50,000,000 subscription, and I sincerely hope that there may be no delay in the adoption of this plan in the remaining \$85,000,000 in the leading financial cities of the country. I am sure that we may confidently count upon the loyal and patriotic support of the banks in your city in this emergency. The Federal Reserve Board, itself, notwithstanding the onerous duties which now devolve upon it in the organization of the Federal Reserve Bank, has not hesitated to consent to constitute itself a voluntary committee for the purpose of supervising the administration of the proposed fund, because of the seriousness of the emergency and the necessity for unselfish service on the part of every citizen who wants earnestly to help his country.

"In order to assist the banks which may subscribe this fund, I desire to say now that, in the exercise of the power and discretion vested in me by law, I shall, upon compliance by the banks with the terms and provisions of the plan, accept the class 'A' certificates referred to in this plan as 'securities' at 75 per cent of their face value as a basis for issues of so-called 'emergency currency' when presented to me through national currency associations. This should greatly facilitate the banks in making and taking care of their subscribers.

"Will you be good enough to telegraph me on receipt of this letter if we may count upon your co-operation?"

The secretary said that in order to help the Southern banks, which may subscribe for class 'B' certificates, he had determined to accept them also as "securities" as a basis for the issue of emergency currency.

WILL NOT PREVENT MALARIA

Surgeon McGuire Says Quinine May Retard or Delay Symptoms.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, October 29.—Surgeon W. L. McGuire has made a report to the Public Health Service in which he claims that quinine in ordinary doses will not prevent malaria, though it may retard or delay the symptoms.

He bases this theory on observations made of seamen on the Atlantic battleship fleet in tropical waters.

AWARD FOR COTTON CORD

South Carolina Firm Gets Post-Office Department Contract.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Postmaster-General Burleson today awarded a South Carolina firm the contract for supplying the Postoffice Department's entire annual supply of wrapping twine, about a million and a half pounds, at 13 cents a pound for cotton cord.

It is estimated that \$20,000,000 will be saved by the substitution of cotton for jute twine, heretofore exclusively used.

BEST WAY TO BALTIMORE

York River Line, 5:10 P. M., \$2.50 one way; \$4.00 round trip. Delightful and invigorating sail.

ENGLAND'S RIGHT OF SEARCH AT SEA ADMITTED BY U. S.

Free Play to Ascertain if Cargoes Are Intended for Nation's Enemies.

FUTURE ACTION BASED ON THIS CONCLUSION

Attitude Develops as Outcome of Orders Issued by Secretary McAdoo.

MANIFESTS TO BE KEPT SECRET

Great Britain Expected to Increase Force of Cruisers Off New York.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WASHINGTON, October 29.—The unrestricted right to hold up and search American shipping vessels during the war was announced by the British embassy here to-day.

The State Department, through Acting Secretary of State Lansing, announced that the government would acquiesce in Great Britain's stand. This came after a conference of Mr. Lansing with President Wilson.

In assuming this attitude, the United States reverses the grim position it maintained in 1812, when it went to war with Great Britain over the British government's persistent hold-up of American vessels.

England demands the right to search American ships for contraband of war. It takes the attitude that the search of any vessel, on the mere shadow of suspicion, is justified. It maintains that it ought to have free play to ascertain if cargoes on American ships on which the American flag is flying, are going to nations at war with Britain.

To all of this the United States agrees. Its ships, the government says, may be halted anywhere and overhauled by the British.

All this developed to-day as the outcome of orders issued last night by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, prohibiting the publication until after thirty days of manifest of vessels leaving any American port.

ORDER IS NO SURPRISE TO EITHER GOVERNMENT

Mr. Lansing and the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, say that the order of Mr. McAdoo really has been in effect for about three weeks, and that it was not, therefore, a surprise to either government.

One very important result of this will manifest itself in the future. It is expected that Great Britain will now largely increase her force of cruisers, which are virtually blockading New York shipments.

After the conference to-day the British ambassador said:

"The United States government has, of course, a perfect right to issue what regulations it thinks fit, and foreign powers have no reason to complain. In New York this regulation has been in force for some time.

"The publication of manifests is not a usual practice, and it is entirely on local custom in different countries. Nothing in the regulation prevents the consuls of neutral countries from communicating to consuls of belligerents, as is now done, details as to what is on board, or the nature of the cargo. The nature of contraband or the intention of the neutral government cargoes."

Mr. Lansing said that he was "convinced" by the order issued by Mr. McAdoo, and understood that it was put in force at the request of New York shippers themselves.

THIS GOVERNMENT WILL NOT OPPOSE

Mr. Lansing said further:

"The right to search all vessels on the high seas will not be opposed by this government. The right of Great Britain or any other nation engaged in war to stop an American ship and examine her cargo, no matter what its nature or destination, is recognized by this government. All future protests or complaints filed by the United States will be based on this conclusion."

Henceforth, there will be no challenge by the United States of any acts of Great Britain, however arbitrary, in seizing ships. All seizures or detentions will be regarded each on its merits.

One of the State Department officials remarked:

"Our position is such now that we can do only three things—talk, arbitrate or fight."

The attitude of this government, however, he said, puts the question of trade—even a stiff diplomatic one—aside.

The attention of the British ambassador at to-day's conference, was called to the growing opinion that Great Britain's acts of seizure were bearing very hard against the United States. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice referred to the capture of British vessels consigned to the Confederates at Nassau, and suspected by the Federal government of being intended for the Confederates.

KEENEST ACTIVITY BY BRITISH CRUISERS

Sir Spring-Rice did not hesitate to say that the result of the nonpublication of the manifests would necessitate the keenest activity in the search by British cruisers of vessels leaving American ports. He went so far as to say that, even if a vessel was carrying considerable contraband, for instance, to Denmark, and the British government was assured that it would not get into German hands, there might be other reasons for visiting such vessels.

"For instance," he said, "there might be spies on board."

The ambassador asserted that while Great Britain insists that she has absolute right of search on the high seas, no vessels would be "seized," but merely "detained" until the British government is fully satisfied that there was no reason for further hold-up.

WILL THE DIKE HOLD?



These Are Anxious Days for the Little Dutch Girl.

PIONEERS HOLD REUNION OF TELEPHONE FAMILY

More Than 450 Delegates Registered for Fourth Annual Meeting.

MAYOR WELCOMES VISITORS

All Old Officers Re-Elected—Speakers Outline Wonderful Growth of Bell System—Brilliant Banquet Held—Convention Ends To-Day.

There is no pretense about the Telephone Pioneers of America. These men, and women, too, who aided in the development of the great modern industrial inventions, met here yesterday for their fourth annual meeting, wined and dined, and then, after a day of business, they will scatter to their homes.

The annual election of officers, reading of technical papers, and banquet, were held, and the visitors were shown around the city. This morning they leave by boat for Old Point Comfort, and to-morrow they will see the sights of Washington, after which they will scatter to their homes.

ALL OLD OFFICERS ARE RE-ELECTED

Practically all of the delegates arrived in Richmond on Wednesday afternoon or night, and when the convention was called to order yesterday morning, in the Jefferson Hotel, 415 p.m., the visitors were registered. In the absence of the president, the presiding officer was Thomas D. Lockwood, first vice-president. All officers were immediately re-elected on advice of the executive committee, and then began the purely social end of the convention.

Mr. Lockwood presented J. W. Crews, vice-president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, who in turn introduced Mayor George Ainslie, who welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city. Mr. Lockwood made the response. The meeting was then thrown open to general discussion, and several short talks were made by members. Meanwhile, the women of the party were taken to the Country Club of Virginia, where luncheon was served at 12 o'clock.

At the afternoon session N. T. Guernsey, general counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, made an address on the relations of the company to the telephone business, which, he said, grew out of, and are very largely defined by its relations to its associate companies.

REMARKABLE GROWTH OF BELL SYSTEM

The Bell system, he said, was not an aggregation of independent, unrelated parts, but was a single system whose parts are interdependent, each part requisite to the highest efficiency of the whole.

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GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN SINKS RUSSIAN WARSHIP

Enters Penang Flying Japanese Flag and Disguised by Addition of Fourth Smokestack.

FATE OF CREW IS NOT KNOWN

Also Sends French Destroyer to Bottom, and Escapes Through Strait of Malacca—Merchant Vessels Take Refuge at Colombo, Ceylon.

British Battleship Reported Sunk by Mine

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) PARIS, October 30.—It is reported here at 1 o'clock (this Friday) morning that a first-class British battleship has been sunk by a mine.

The name of the battleship is not reported. The news is unconfirmed.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) TOKYO, October 29.—The British embassy here reports that the German cruiser Emden, flying the Japanese flag and disguised by the addition of a fourth smokestack, entered Penang, a British possession in the Straits Settlement, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemchug, and a French destroyer.

The Emden's entrance into the waters of Penang was undetected. She came in under the guns of the fort and after sinking the Russian and the destroyer escaped through the Strait of Malacca. The fate of the crew on board the Jemchug is not yet known here.

Merchant vessels belonging to the belligerent nations are taking refuge at Colombo, Ceylon.

The Russian cruiser Jemchug was a boat of about 3,100 tons and was laid down in 1902. Her main battery consisted in six 4.7-inch guns and she had a speed of twenty-four knots. She carried a crew of 334 men. After the battle of the Sea of Japan, during the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, the Jemchug was interned at Manila.

The German cruiser Emden, after her exploits in the Indian Ocean around India, where she sank a score or more of British steamers, has apparently shifted her scene of operations more to the eastward to the vicinity of the Straits Settlement. On Tuesday she was reported as having sunk a Japanese passenger steamer bound for Singapore.

NOT CONTRARY TO PRACTICES OF WAR

WASHINGTON, October 29.—For the German cruiser Emden to disguise herself by flying Japanese flags was not contrary to the regularly recognized practices of war, naval officers here pointed out to-day. Before firing on a foreign ship, however, or committing any other hostile act, they say, the Emden would be compelled, under international law, to haul down the foreign flag and hoist that of her own country.

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PRINCE LOUIS YIELDS TO BITTER CRITICISM

Tenders His Resignation as First Sea Lord of the British Navy.

CRIME, HE IS BORN GERMAN

Campaign of More or Less Open Villification Ends With Retirement of Officer After Brilliant Service of Forty-Six Years.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LONDON, October 29.—The court circular to-night announces that Prince Louis of Battenberg has resigned from the admiralty. Thus ends the campaign of innuendo and more or less open villification that has been directed against the First Sea Lord of the British navy from the very beginning of the war.

Prince Louis's crime was that he had been born a German. The fact that he served forty-six years in the British navy and had risen from the rank of cadet to chief commander by hard work, loyalty and sheer ability, counted but little in his favor when war broke out with Germany, against the damning fact that his father was a Prussian officer.

Shortly after the war started stories were circulated that the First Sea Lord had been a German spy were put in circulation. They even gained so much credit that it became necessary to make a formal denial. That these rumors were extremely painful, not only to the chief of the admiralty, but also to the royal family, goes without saying, for Prince Louis was married to a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, and has always been persona grata at the English court.

The rumors concerning the alleged disloyalty of the actual directing head of the British navy took definite shape shortly after the sinking of three English cruisers by the German submarine U-9.

DISGUISED REFERENCE IN ENGLISH PAPERS

Disguised reference to them began to appear in the English newspapers. The oldest and most conservative of London's evening papers, said:

"This war has revealed such long-meditated treachery in high places, such astounding violence that the rulers of Germany do not recognize the same code of national, or even private, honor as ourselves, that suspicion naturally fastens upon every one of German origin."

"We receive day by day a constantly growing stream of correspondence in which the wisdom of having an officer of German birth as the actual head of the navy is questioned. We would dismiss these letters, but we cannot. They are too numerous; too insistent; too obviously the expression of a widespread feeling."

About this time the rumor that Prince Louis of Battenberg had been arrested on the charge of high treason and was confined in the Tower of London, was spread.

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GAINS AND LOSSES IN FIGHTING ABOUT EQUALLY DIVIDED

Battle Degenerates Into Numerous Isolated Attacks and Counter-Attacks.

EXHAUSTED TROOPS GIVEN NEEDED REST

Kaiser's Forces Transfer More Serious Operations Further Inland.

ALLIES' LINE NOT YET PIERCED

Austrians and Germans Retiring Before Fresh Russian Armies in Poland.

LONDON, October 29.—The battle of Yser and the series of fighting along the whole front in Belgium and France appear, with the troops now exhausted, to have degenerated into numerous isolated attacks and counter-attacks, in which gains and losses are about equally divided.

On the part of the battle front nearest the sea, where the Germans have delivered repeated attacks with daily increasing forces, in their effort to hammer their way to Dunkirk, and eventually to Calais, and where the allies have offered such stubborn resistance, there has been another day of comparative calm. Although the Germans in their morning bulletin claim progress south of Nieuport, the French this afternoon say there is no change.

The Germans seem to have transferred their more serious operations further inland and to be trying to break through the allied lines from Lille. If successful this would compel the allies, who are holding the front through the night, to fall back toward Dunkirk.

However, nothing of great moment is likely until troops have been given some rest and reinforcements arrive to fill up great gaps made in both armies as a result of continuous artillery and infantry attacks.

BOTH CLAIM SUCCESS

IN SHARP FIGHTING

There has been sharp fighting, while each side is endeavoring to hold positions. At present, however, it is too early to say whether the Germans will give an advantage when the next big battle breaks. Both claim to have been successful in this, and the official reports are full of counter-claims.

"The enemy's attacks have been repulsed," or "we have made progress."

The same thing is going on to the eastward, where the Germans are pushing their long-promised attack toward Verdun. In all of these attacks prisoners and guns are being lost by one side or the other.

In Poland, where the Austrians and Germans are retiring before fresh Russian armies, something more decisive has occurred. Having a week ago driven back the German right advance in Warsaw, the Russians now have struck at their center, southeast of the Polish capital, and according to the Petrograd report, have broken the resistance of the last units of the armies trying to maintain themselves near the Pilzta River. The Russian cavalry has recaptured Radom, where many men and guns and much war material have been captured.

On the East Prussian frontier, along which line the Germans took the offensive, both sides lay claim to success.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION APPEARS MORE FAVORABLE

In South Africa the situation appears more favorable. General Louis Botha, the Premier, at the head of the army operating against the rebellious commandos under Generals Beyers and De Wet, while loyal commanders, Dutch and English, are gathering in the remnants of the commando forces. Lieutenant-Colonel Merritz was leader until he was wounded and fled across the German border.

With the presence of Ireland, which off the north coast of Germany mines made it necessary to-day for the steamer Olympic to put into a north of Ireland port, London newspapers are making that the admiralty take more vigorous measures to prevent continuation of this sowing of mines. It is believed that vessels flying neutral flags are responsible for these mines. The admiralty are using the stronger measures to be taken to rid the country of spies, whose presence is proved by the capture of a man on the north of Ireland off the Fifth of Forth operating a flashlight apparatus.

The report that Germans have invaded the Portuguese colony of Angola lacks confirmation.

WAR INSURANCE ADVANCES

Increase Partly Due to Destructive Work of German Cruiser Emden.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Owing to the destructive work of the German cruiser Emden and the destruction of ships by mines off the coast of Ireland, war risk insurance has taken another advance.

Rates are now 5 per cent in Atlantic waters, where the Emden has been most active. Five per cent is also being charged on cargoes going to the west coast of Ireland and English Channel waters.

The report that Germans have invaded the Portuguese colony of Angola lacks confirmation.

Transatlantic premiums have also advanced.

RED CROSS SENDS FUNDS

Sum of \$5,000 Cabled to Maintain Prisoners' Bureau at Geneva.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—Five thousand dollars was cabled by the American Red Cross to-day to the International Relief Committee for the fund to maintain the prisoners' bureau at Geneva, through which information of the sick and wounded prisoners of all countries may be obtained.

It was decided to-day to send two additional hospital units to Serbia.

CRUISERS FIRE ON UNDEFENDED SEAPORT TOWNS

Theodosia and Novorossysk Bombarded Simultaneously, According to Report.

NOTHING TO INDICATE FOREWARNING TO PEOPLE

Long-Sustained Neutrality of Ottoman Empire Finally Breaks.

YIELDS TO GERMAN PRESSURE

Marks Entry of Ninth Nation Into Great European Struggle.

Attitude of Turkey Long Subject of Doubt

THE outstanding features of the great war are the attitude of Turkey into the struggle, as reported from Petrograd and Tokyo, and Prince Louis of Battenberg's retirement as the First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty.

Ever since the war began the attitude of Turkey has been the subject of doubt. It has been reported a number of times that Turkey was ready to join forces with Germany, and it was even said that Germany had supplied the Ottoman government with large sums of money, great Britain warned Turkey to keep off, and recent advice from Constantinople indicated that Turkey intended to maintain her neutrality.

Now comes word that a Turkish warship has been bombed by British warships in the Black Sea, and that another Turkish warship has been threatened by the British fleet in the Black Sea.

Under stress of pursuit by British warships the German cruiser Goeben and Breslau early in the war took refuge at Constantinople. They were purchased by Turkey, but the German officers and crews were not allowed to leave the country, and a warning was issued by Russia that should the Russian warships meet these two cruisers they would open fire. The former German warships have since been moved to the Black Sea, and the Russian government to remove the Germans from the vessels. Turkey replied that it was a domestic question.

Meanwhile, Turkey has been under surveillance by the allies. Her action in the present attack on Russian seaports has not been explained, but it is possible her intention into the war may bring to some of the Balkan states, which up to the present have remained quiescent.

The retirement of Prince Louis of Battenberg from the British admiralty will be learned with no surprise, for the British admiralty held the post of First Sea Lord, has been the subject of a newspaper campaign because of his Austrian birth and his German connections. In a letter of resignation to the Admiralty, and that he withdrew, hoping to facilitate the task of administration to which he has devoted his life.

Along the battle fronts, both in Belgium and the north of France and in the eastern arena, the same story is being told of indeterminate action. The British admiralty continues to call attention to the effective service rendered by the warships off the North Sea coast; the French tell of German republics and French ships; the British, speaking of the battles in France and Belgium, declare their progress is entirely satisfactory.

The Russian hosts, according to advices, are pushing the German and Austrian back. This, to some extent, Germany has not done, but the Austrians have not holding their own.

NO DETAILS AVAILABLE OF REPORTED ATTACK

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LONDON, October 30 (Friday).—There are no details available of the reported attack of German warships upon two Russian seaport towns, news of which was published in this morning's London Times. There is no reason to believe that the report should be accepted as any less than its face value, although there is no official information available at this hour that would tend to confirm the report. The two towns, Theodosia, a fashionable seaport of Crimea, which the Times bulletin says, was bombed by the former German cruiser Breslau, now in the Turkish service with her German crew and officers, and Novorossysk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, were bombed simultaneously, according to the Times by the Turkish warship Hamidieh, were unfortified towns, and there is nothing in the Times's dispatch to indicate that there was any forewarning given the inhabitants of the cities in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare.

The news, if confirmed, marks the long-expected entry of Turkey into the